

INFORMATION REPORT

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Industrial Bureau Shipyard

On 14 April the Industrial Bureau Shipyard of the North Korean Ministry of
Industry at Chungch'ong-nai 127-26, 39-08 (CU-6532), built underground after
[redacted] and using the [redacted] equipment belonging to the former Wonsan
shipyard, was repairing weapons and producing hand grenade shells, mine shells,
oil pumps, tools, and parts for anti-aircraft and machine guns. These products
were being moved with extreme security precautions to another plant where
powder was placed in the shells and the guns assembled. The plant produced
approximately nine hundred hand grenade shells and three hundred and fifty hand
mine shells daily. (See Attachment A for a map and a diagram of the factory.)

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Factory equipment included 20 lathes, 3 milling machines, 7 machines for shaping
metal, 1 machine for pressing metal, 3 drill machines, 1 air hammer, and two
30-horsepower and one 50-horsepower motors. The plant also had three United
States-made "Pachikals" (sic). Steel used at the factory was being transported
from Hungnam and anthracite coal from the Wonsan fuel corporation. Building
entrances were underground.

KIM To-mae, [redacted] a former employee of the State Security Bureau, managed
the plant. KANG Ho-to, [redacted] was chairman of the plant's North Korean Labor
Party committee; PAK Chang-un, [redacted] chairman of the plant's Democratic Youth
Association committee; and Yi Sun-ho, KIM Muk-chin, and HAN Pyong-to, [redacted]
technical munitions advisers.

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4. One-half of the two hundred men employed at the plant were skilled workers. Three 8-hour shifts, beginning at 8 a.m., 5 p.m., and 1 a.m., kept the factory operating day and night. The average monthly wage of each employee was 3,000 won. The plant also furnished each employee working clothes and living quarters on the second floor of the installation. Skilled workers received 5 hops of rice daily; unskilled workers, 4 hops of rice daily.

5. In late February 1952 the plant had not been damaged by [redacted] bombardment.

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Cement Plant

6. In early April the cement plant at Ch'onnae-ri (127-12, 39-22) (SU-559) employed 870 men and 520 women and was producing an average of 100 tons of cement daily for use in rehabilitating factories in North Hamgyong Province and South Hamgyong Province. The plant, partially destroyed by [redacted] air attack, had been reconstructed with wood. All men employed at the plant had been conscripted. All employees were members of a union organized into groups of thirty employees, each directed by a member of the NKLP. Each employee received daily 35 North Korean won, 2 hops of cereal, and 1 hop of rice.

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7. Plant officials included KIM Tong-yol, aged 38, manager; KIM Su-an, aged 29, director of the administration section; CH'OE Sam-kyu, aged 38, director of the materials section; HWANG Ki-sop, aged 34, director of the waste section; PAK Il-yong, aged 32, director of the labor section; and CH'OE Ho-yong, aged 42, foreman.

Uniform Factory

8. In February 1952 a North Korean army uniform factory, employing two hundred and ten women and ninety men and equipped with one hundred and eighty sewing machines, was in a trench 2 kilometers northeast of Tongwan dong (129-49, 42-50) (EC-6742). The trench, 1.6 meters deep, 3 meters wide, and 100 meters long, was camouflaged by fifteen pine trees. Monthly production at the factory was one thousand and two hundred khaki uniforms and two hundred white cotton undershirts. Eighty percent of the raw fabrics were being imported from Communist China. Each employee received daily 100 grams of rice and other grains, vegetables, and salt soup. Twenty North Korean army soldiers armed with rifles were at the factory.

Grain and Fuel Storages

9. On 28 April in a North Korean military supply warehouse at Ch'onnae-ri (126-00, 37-56) (BT-3703), were 800 bags of rice, 4,300 bags of corn, and 1,300 bags of other grains which were to be transported by oxcart to Hwangui mountain (126-14, 38-05) (BT-5718) before the start of the rainy season. The warehouse was 3 1/2 meters beneath the ground, and was 4 meters high, 3 meters wide, and 270 meters long.
10. On 28 April a North Korean fuel storage warehouse was 100 meters east of the pumping station at Hyonam-ni (125-54, 37-53) (YR-6298). Armed members of a home guard unit were guarding the fuel.

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Transportation Facilities

11. On 16 April locomotives moving from Wonsan were being kept hidden under-
neath the Chokchon (possibly near 127-23, 39-08) bridge, the largest
bridge in P'yonghwa-ni, Wonsan. United Nations bombardment had partially
damaged this bridge. Two locomotives were in a tunnel a short distance
southeast of the bridge. Double tracks had been laid through the tunnel.
Approximately thirty workmen were repairing locomotives and equipment
near the tunnel. 25X1
12. By 16 April the Wonsan central railroad station was still in use. Approx-
imately one hundred men were working in a building and an air raid shelter
800 meters from this station. Some men of the Wonsan transportation
department were employed at a roundhouse on a mountain near the station.
This department employed approximately 850 men.
13. On 28 April sixty North Korean and one hundred and twenty Chinese Communist
engineers were building a new bridge across the Taedong River at P'yongyang
to replace a wooden bridge which, it was believed, would not be able to
withstand river pressure during the rainy season. The new bridge was
scheduled to be finished by 1 June and was guarded by two hundred North
Korean soldiers.
14. By 28 April the Pto'ong railroad bridge (125-44, 39-01) (YD-3722) had been
rebuilt. Two railroad guards were at the bridge.

Motor Replacement at Pumping Stations

15. On 1 March ten engineers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
and twenty-five technicians began replacement of three 300-horsepower
diesel motors with three 300-horsepower electric motors at the
pumping station at Tura-dong (125-22, 38-31) (YC-0665). The work was
to have been completed by 1 June. On 10 March six engineers of the
Ministry and twenty technicians began replacement of two 40-horsepower
diesel engines with two 40-horsepower electric motors at the
pumping station at Yongyang-ni (126-56, 37-52) (YB-5895). The work
was to be completed by 1 June. The Ch'ont'ae-ri transformer station
will supply power to the pumping station. 25X1
16. By 1 June two 60-horsepower and one 40-horsepower diesel
engines at Pusa-ri and one 120-horsepower diesel engine at
Ch'onggye-ri (126-04, 37-51) (BS-4293) were to be replaced by electric
motors of identical power. 25X1

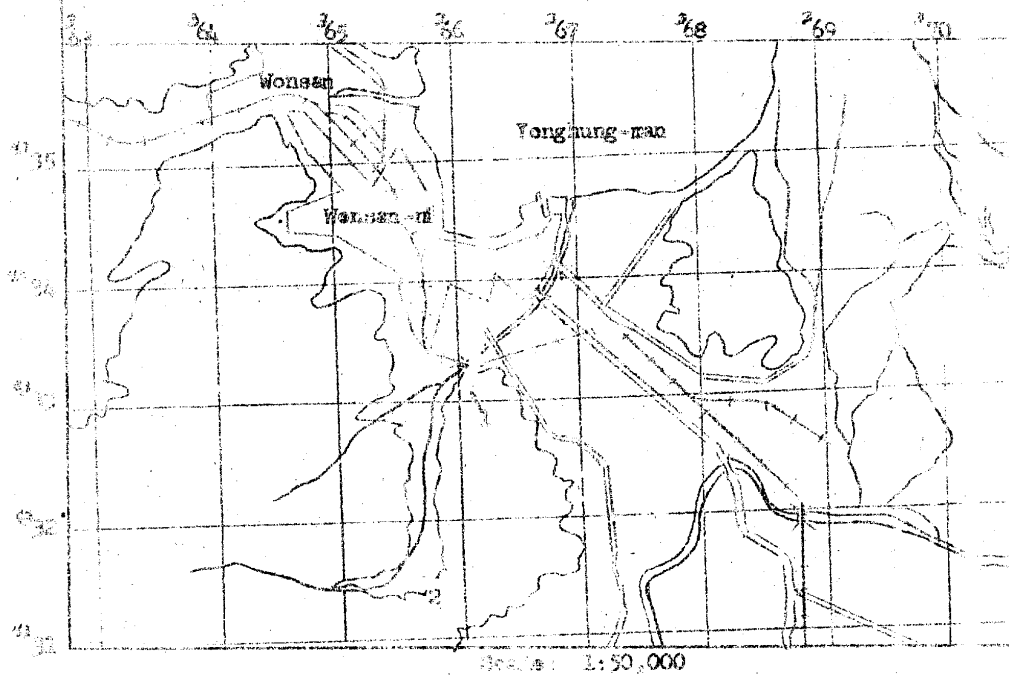
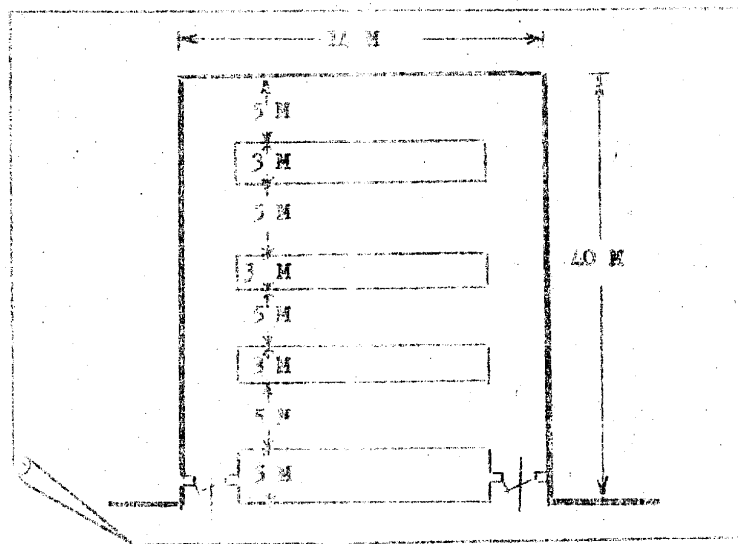
Enclosure: one map

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ATTACHMENT A

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Top View, Industrial Bureau Shipyard



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- 1 Industrial Bureau Shipyard
- 2 Compression station

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